

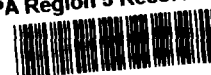
LENZ OIL SERVICES, INC., SUPERFUND SITE

PROPOSED PLAN PUBLIC MEETING

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1998

LEMONT, ILLINOIS

EPA Region 5 Records Ctr.



207117

Record of proceedings had in the  
above-entitled meeting, at the Witkoski  
Recreation Center, 115 Warner Avenue, Lemont,  
Illinois, commencing at 7:00 p.m. on the 17th of  
August, A.D., 1998.

A P P E A R A N C E S:

MR. GORDIE BLUM, Community Involvement Coordinator,  
U.S. EPA Region 5

MS. MARY TIERNEY, Remedial Project Manager,  
U.S. EPA Region 5

MR. JERRY WILLMAN, Project Manager,  
Illinois EPA

MS. SUSAN W. HORN, Assistant Attorney General  
Environmental Bureau

1 MR. BLUM: All right. I guess we will  
2 start. Good evening, everybody. I hope you can  
3 hear me. I have a slight cold so I hope you'll  
4 bear with we. My name is Gordie Blum, I'm a  
5 community involvement coordinator with the US  
6 EPA.

7 With me I have Mary Tierney. Mary is  
8 the remedial project manager for the Lenz Oil  
9 superfund site.

10 And also I have Jerry Willman and Jerry  
11 is with the IEPA.

12 The reason we are here tonight is to  
13 accept your formal public comments on the  
14 proposed plan for the Lenz Oil superfund site. I  
15 want to thank you all for coming. You play an  
16 important role tonight in helping us determine  
17 the appropriateness of the cleanup.

18 On my right you'll notice we have a  
19 court reporter. She's here to record tonight's  
20 meeting verbatim, word for word, and then in a  
21 couple of weeks a copy of the transcript from  
22 tonight's meeting will be available at the  
23 information repositories for your review.

24 The information repository is a

1 collection of information, fact sheets and  
2 related documents pertaining to the site that you  
3 can go and review to find out more information on  
4 the Lenz Oil superfund site. The information  
5 repositories are located at the Burr Ridge  
6 Village Hall, the Lemont Village Hall and also  
7 the Downers Grove Township Hall.

8 If you look at the agenda, I'll kind of  
9 go over how tonight's meeting is going to work  
10 because there is a specific format to tonight's  
11 meeting. It's called a proposed plan public  
12 meeting. How we are going to do it is Mary will  
13 be giving a presentation of the cleanup plan and  
14 the site history, presenting the cleanup plans  
15 and the alternatives.

16 After that, we'll open it for some  
17 questions and answers. You can ask questions  
18 pertaining to what Mary went over. We'll try to  
19 answer those as best we can. Then after that we  
20 are going to open it for what we call formal  
21 public comment. During that time, if you want to  
22 state your opinion for the record on the cleanup  
23 plan, what your opinion is, we are going to ask  
24 you do so one at a time, stand up, state your

1 name and spell it for the court reporter, then  
2 you can give your input.

3 What we do with that, we won't be  
4 answering that tonight, we are looking for your  
5 opinion. You can state it as a question, but we  
6 won't be able to answer that. What we do is  
7 gather all this information, we take it back to  
8 our Region 5 Headquarters in Chicago, then in a  
9 couple of weeks Mary will be responding to all of  
10 your comments in a document we call a  
11 responsiveness summary.

12 The responsiveness summary will be  
13 issued with what we call the record of decision  
14 pertaining the proposed cleanup plan. If we are  
15 going to go with that plan, the record of  
16 decision, a ROD, will be made available to you  
17 along with a copy of the transcript in the  
18 information repositories in a couple of weeks.

19 We are to the point now in the superfund  
20 process where we have done a remedial  
21 investigation feasibility study for the last  
22 couple of years where we try to determine the  
23 nature and extent of the contamination out  
24 there. The feasibility study, we say okay, we

1       have this contamination, we have a couple  
2       different technologies we can use to clean up  
3       that contamination, and we try to narrow it down  
4       to what we think the best plan is. We come  
5       forward to the public like we are doing tonight  
6       and ask for your input on that. We take that  
7       back. As I said, we do a responsiveness summary,  
8       issue a record of the decision.

9               The next step would be to move into the  
10       remedial design where we actually go into doing  
11       the engineering designs and actually implementing  
12       the remedy, which would be -- that would be the  
13       next step after the record of decision which  
14       would be forthcoming in a couple of weeks.

15              So I know that's a lot to absorb right  
16       now. Are there any questions right now on what I  
17       have went over, some clarification how the  
18       meeting is going to go tonight?

19              If there's not, I think I will turn it  
20       over to Mary right now. She's going to go over  
21       the proposed plan of the Lenz Oil superfund  
22       site.

23              MS. TIERNEY: Hi. My name is Mary  
24       Tierney. And if I'm talking too softly, please

1 let me know. Okay? Because I tend to have a low  
2 voice. Can people hear me in the back? Okay.  
3 Just let me know if I start to go to my normal  
4 voice.

5 Mary Tierney, I am the remedial project  
6 manager for the Lenz Oil site. And most of you  
7 are probably familiar with the general area.  
8 This is the location of the site which is the  
9 pink rectangle in the middle of the screen.  
10 Behind there where you see going north-south,  
11 there is I-83 and Jeans Road, that east-west road  
12 that Lenz Oil is located on.

13 If you went over I-83 heading south and  
14 looked to your left, you would see a really tall  
15 radio antenna, but it's really hard to see the  
16 site from I-83. It's at a much lower elevation.  
17 You really would have to go down and turn left on  
18 Jeans Road to see it. It's basically a grassy  
19 field. It's not something you would instantly  
20 recognize as a contaminated site.

21 What I'm going to do tonight primarily  
22 is go through a number of different options we  
23 have taken a look at and that we hope that you'll  
24 submit comments on if you have an opinion about

1 one or the other or would be supportive of one or  
2 the other as opposed to the rest.

3 What I'm not going to do is spend a lot  
4 of time justifying why we are taking an action.  
5 I think there are probably some of you here who  
6 believe no action is justified at this site, we  
7 really shouldn't be cleaning it up, we shouldn't  
8 be spending money out there.

9 If you've sat through a meeting where we  
10 talk about that, I'm sort of skipping that part  
11 of it because we have done the investigation, we  
12 have found contaminants out there, we have  
13 decided there is a human health risk out there.  
14 So we then take a look at different options we  
15 can do, so I'm going to skip that.

16 A big part of the reasons for that type  
17 of decision is related to an evaluation of the  
18 risks to human health and to the environment.  
19 And there are people who spend their entire  
20 careers working on the risks. It's a really  
21 convoluted topic. I am not an expert at it at  
22 all. And if a group or an organization you have  
23 would like to have a presentation about the risk  
24 and how the risk is evaluated, we could probably

1        arrange to come to your organization and talk  
2        about that, because it's a big topic in and of  
3        itself. So I'm just going to run through the  
4        different options to make sure people understand  
5        the cleanup alternatives we took a look at, so  
6        feel free to interrupt me if something is not  
7        clear. And then if you have more general  
8        questions, too, and you are not sure where it  
9        would fit in, you can feel free to ask them.  
10       Maybe if it's sort of off the topic, we can meet  
11       after the meeting and talk about it.

12                So to continue on, that's the Des  
13        Plaines River and beneath it is the ship and  
14        sanitary canal. The Lenz Oil site is only about  
15        four acres in size or five or ten or something  
16        like that. You can go to the next one.

17                This is not a very informative slide  
18        when it gets reproduced like this. In fact, I  
19        don't think it's really of any use. The Lenz Oil  
20        site is on that side. You can see the old I-83  
21        cutting down across the screen and the railroad  
22        cutting the other way.

23                The Lenz Oil -- what I had hoped to show  
24        on the slide, this is an aerial photo from 1985

1 and on the original photo you can see how many  
2 tanks are on the site, you can see the drums and  
3 the containers. And what I wanted to show was  
4 that that little parcel of land was really packed  
5 with tanks and containers of every size. So you  
6 can go ahead.

7 In 1986, the Illinois EPA initiated some  
8 work to clean up the site because they went out  
9 to the site, there was oil standing on the  
10 ground. So in '87, what they did was they dug  
11 out the soil on the majority of the site and  
12 that's the part you see in the tan right there.  
13 And they excavated that area and they incinerated  
14 it so they backfilled it so it's level again. So  
15 that part was clean. Then we went back to see  
16 what remaining contamination was out there.

17 What we ended up finding in the ground  
18 water, which flows beneath the ground about five  
19 or six feet, there's a layer of oil that's  
20 floating on it. And the area that you see in  
21 pink up there is the area beneath the ground  
22 that's covered with oil that's floating on the  
23 ground water. And the term that relates to the  
24 ground water source is aquifer, which you may

1 have heard of. So that is the extent of the  
2 oil.

3 And one acronym they use, I will  
4 probably slip up and use it is LNAPL. Basically  
5 that refers to the oil that's beneath the  
6 ground. It stands for light, nonaqueous phase  
7 liquid, it refers to the fact that oil does not  
8 mix with water. This oil is lighter than water  
9 so it's actually floating on the aquifer.

10 So for this cleanup, our focus is on  
11 that pink area and how to remove it. The oil  
12 itself contains high concentrations of a number  
13 of different compounds. It contains high levels  
14 of metals and also compounds, too.

15 You can go ahead. This little diagram  
16 might give you a little bit better idea of how  
17 this works. That's a cross-section. You can see  
18 the trees on the ground surface. The LNAPL, the  
19 oil was originally on the surface or close to it  
20 and what happens is it soaks into the ground and  
21 it begins to migrate downward. And the line that  
22 you see going across beneath the ground, that  
23 represents the level that ground water is at.  
24 And it hits the ground water and when it's a

1 light oil like this, it basically starts to float  
2 along with the ground water. And then if -- so  
3 contaminants dissolving in the ground water, they  
4 are going to end up entering ground water, there  
5 will be a contaminated plume coming off that.

6 That's not actually the Lenz Oil site.  
7 That's a generic diagram. This is not a really  
8 helpful diagram. Let's see.

9 Well, what you see is a cross-section of  
10 the ground. The dotted layer in the middle  
11 represents the oil layer and then the diagonal  
12 lines represent portions of the oil that sort of  
13 are trapped in the soil itself.

14 And just to give you an idea of the type  
15 of problem we are looking at, the dotted area  
16 which is the oil is a lot more easy to get out of  
17 the ground if you are trying to pump it out than  
18 the oil that's represented by the diagonal lines  
19 because that's what's trapped in the pores of the  
20 soil and, you know, the soil's hanging onto it.  
21 That's the tough part right there.

22 This shows you a little bit more about  
23 how this oil behaves beneath the ground. When  
24 there is a low water table during the dry season,

1       it's sort of like the picture on the left beneath  
2       the ground. You have the dotted layer which is  
3       the oil, that's pretty cohesive and more like --  
4       it looks more like the real thing. And then you  
5       have a little bit of smearing in the soil above  
6       and below. When there's a lot of rain, when you  
7       have a lot of rain that pours down, what happens  
8       is you start smearing that oil a little bit more,  
9       I mean it's broken apart and it's dispersed  
10      throughout before it settles back down into the  
11      ground water.

12                Okay. In looking at the site, we went  
13      through many, many different cleanup options  
14      because it's not a straight-forward contamination  
15      problem to deal with. It's not very easy. So we  
16      took a look at a number of options. These were  
17      the five that ended up being the most viable.  
18      That's why there are some numbers missing,  
19      because the other ones we ended up dropping out  
20      of the running.

21                So we have number two, which is actual  
22      collection trenches in the ground. Number five  
23      which is collection trenches, but we have an  
24      electric pump there so you are trying actively to

1 pull the oil out. 9A and 9B deal with you going  
2 out there and digging it up. And 9A treats it in  
3 a different manner than 9B. Then Alternative 10,  
4 vacuum-enhanced recovery which is sort of an  
5 upgraded pumping system where you are trying to  
6 pump the oil out and you are also trying to catch  
7 the vapors that are coming out from beneath the  
8 ground. I just noticed a slide is missing. And  
9 Alternative No. 11 which is in place, low  
10 temperature thermal desorption.

11 I'm going to be explaining these more  
12 thoroughly. Number 11 is you leave the  
13 contamination in place, you place heating rods in  
14 the soil and you treat it that way.

15 This is a factor that's very important  
16 to both the EPA and to the public and to the  
17 people cleaning it up, too. These are the costs,  
18 the estimated costs of all these cleanups and  
19 none of them are cheap. They are all millions of  
20 dollars worth of work. The estimates range from  
21 5.9 million for Alternative 2 up to 18.36 million  
22 for Alternative 9B which was the one that  
23 involved excavating, digging everything out and  
24 treating it with thermal desorption.

1           Just to summarize again, Alternative 2,  
2   LNAPL containment and partial recovery via  
3   passive collection, that would be parallel to the  
4   Des Plaines River and this would -- we'd be  
5   recovering this oil for about 30 years those  
6   trenches would be in place. We'd also be  
7   encountering ground water in the process and we'd  
8   have to pump that ground water off separately,  
9   make sure it was clean, then send it to the sewer  
10   system. If it wasn't clean, we'd have to treat  
11   it first before sending it to the sewer. The  
12   estimated percentage of LNAPL removed in this  
13   alternative is 10 to 20 percent and the cost  
14   again is 5.9 million.

15           This is No. 5, active recovery. And in  
16   this situation -- oh, just to point out, the  
17   private companies that have been funding this  
18   work and that have been financing it and doing  
19   the work, their consultants that did a lot of  
20   work to put this together are here.

21           If I make a really horrible error, you  
22   can feel free to interrupt me. Ron Frehner is in  
23   the back of the room.

24           MR. FREHNER: My name is Ron Frehner,

1 F-R-E-H-N-E-R, with a company called CRA. And my  
2 comment was that in Alternative 2, it involved  
3 collecting the oil without pumping water. That's  
4 the only difference between what Mary said and  
5 what we had in our report.

6 MS. TIERNEY: Okay. I think it's sort  
7 of a matter of how we describe it differently.  
8 But that is true, what he's saying. We are not  
9 going to be pumping ground water out. There is  
10 going to be like incidental ground water, water  
11 that may accumulate. That's what I was referring  
12 to.

13 MR. FREHNER: Water during  
14 construction. The alternative is ground water  
15 collection downstream from the passive collection  
16 system.

17 MS. TIERNEY: Okay. Right. So that is  
18 important to understand, that it's not that we  
19 are going to be pumping volumes and volumes of  
20 ground water out. It's going to be more  
21 incidental during construction and then we might  
22 see some down gradient, too.

23 So that was number two we were referring  
24 to. And it's also true for this one, right? I'd

1       like to clarify that one with you. But this  
2       collection of ground water, I basically have that  
3       through almost every alternative.

4               MR. FREHNER: 5 does involve collection  
5       of ground water.

6               MS. TIERNEY: I see, so that's your  
7       distinction. So this is the same trench method  
8       with active pumping over a ten-year period. The  
9       pumping would be happening just during several  
10      months of the year. Percentage LNAPL recovered,  
11      30 to 50 percent; cost, 10.3 million.

12              9A, excavation and solidification, this  
13      is what the EPA is recommending as the primary  
14      alternative. And let me stop right now to  
15      explain why, if you've gotten the proposed plan  
16      that we sent out, it appears as though we were  
17      recommending three different alternatives. And I  
18      can answer questions regarding that.

19              Let me try to explain it as simply as  
20      possible. 9A is the alternative we're  
21      recommending. Very late in the game we found out  
22      information about two other alternatives which  
23      may be very appropriate for the site. We didn't  
24      have the chance to really look into those and see

1 if they would work at the site. So what we ended  
2 up doing was saying okay, let's recommend 9A, but  
3 these other two alternatives which sound  
4 promising, we would like to do studies before we  
5 start any cleanup. So we are going to check into  
6 these other two to see if they would work as well  
7 and they should cost less than this one, too. So  
8 that's how this three-remedy cleanup approach  
9 recommendation is working.

10 This is the primary one. It basically  
11 involves getting out there with a bulldozer and  
12 excavating the area which is about two acres.  
13 What we dug out would be mixed with stabilization  
14 agents which can be a variety of substances, that  
15 can be Portland cement or limestone. What we  
16 would do before the cleanup started was we would  
17 take some material from the site to a laboratory,  
18 mix it with all different kinds of combinations  
19 of agents, see which one or which mixture was  
20 best suited for it. So whatever we have found  
21 was best, that's what we would use to stabilize  
22 it. That stabilized material would be put back  
23 on the site north of Jeans Road and the proper  
24 cap would be put on it.

1           Ground water, what this bullet refers to  
2           is a collection of ground water that we would  
3           encounter during construction. We wouldn't be  
4           pumping volumes of it. LNAPL recovered, 90 to 99  
5           percent theoretically if you are going in,  
6           digging it out; and 12.5 million is the cost.

7           Okay. I just have a few or one slide on  
8           solidification. This was in the proposed plan.  
9           You can see the backhoe digging the stuff out in  
10          a unit on site. We would be adding the actual  
11          Portland cement or whatever we had discovered was  
12          the best agent, mixing it. And then it doesn't  
13          actually look like boxes of material as it's  
14          depicted here, but the stabilizing material would  
15          then be put on the site for long-term storage.

16          9B, this was --

17          MS. CARUSIELLO: Elva Carusiello,  
18          C-A-R-U-S-I-E-L-L-O. I was wondering how you are  
19          going to deal with the emissions during the  
20          excavation period, the exposure to the  
21          construction workers.

22          MS. TIERNEY: That's a good question.  
23          The construction workers that would be on site  
24          digging would have to wear protective equipment.

1 They would be in the white suits. They would  
2 more than likely have to wear a mask with air  
3 filters on it at least. They may upgrade if we  
4 find out there's quite a few emissions out  
5 there. They might have to put an air pack on  
6 like scuba gear. And basically we would have to  
7 cordon off the area if the emissions were bad.  
8 So just the construction workers with the  
9 protective equipment would be there.

10 MS. CARUSIELLO: You won't expect it to  
11 affect nearby streets or traffic?

12 MS. TIERNEY: No. We would be doing air  
13 monitoring to make sure. It shouldn't be a  
14 problem.

15 REV. BERGMARK: How deep is the  
16 excavation doing down? Reverend Glenn Bergmark,  
17 G-L-E-N-N B-E-R-G-M-A-R-K.

18 How deep is this excavation going down?

19 MS. TIERNEY: I believe about 12 feet or  
20 so.

21 REV. BERGMARK: What about what's down  
22 below that, all the way down to where we have  
23 well sources? There's a house nearby, so forth,  
24 so on.

1 MS. TIERNEY: Right. Right now it looks  
2 as if -- well, the oil is floating on the ground  
3 water which is sort of a blessing because it  
4 hasn't traveled down. So right now we are  
5 thinking 12 feet is all we have to dig down to.

6 But are you concerned about wells that  
7 are deeper than twelve feet?

8 REV. BERGMARK: Yes.

9 MS. TIERNEY: Wells that are deeper than  
10 twelve feet, we have not found contamination at  
11 depth. Okay? So those wells are okay.

12 REV. BERGMARK: Are those wells we dug  
13 in 1987, '86?

14 MS. TIERNEY: Municipal wells?

15 REV. BERGMARK: No, test wells that we  
16 dug when we did the first remediation.

17 MS. TIERNEY: I am not totally  
18 familiar.

19 MR. WILLMAN: Jerry Willman, Illinois  
20 EPA. The question is being asked, as I  
21 understand it, if I am not understanding, please  
22 let me know, is the wells that we installed back  
23 in 1987 and '88 and after that even around the  
24 areas where we did the excavation and around the

1 areas where we found this floating oil, have we  
2 found contamination in those wells?

3 I think that what Mary is trying to say,  
4 below twelve feet where we have this oil, we  
5 found relatively clean ground water, ground water  
6 that's very near the Illinois EPA standards.  
7 And, also, in areas around the places where we  
8 have done the excavation and around the area  
9 where this oil is we found the same thing. The  
10 ground water wells that we have installed and  
11 done sample analyses have been very close to the  
12 standards. And the contaminants that are  
13 slightly above our standards, we feel that we are  
14 going to be monitoring those after the remedy and  
15 seeing if those are just a cause of our sampling  
16 method or whether there actually is contaminants  
17 above the standards.

18 We both believe there are. Our wells  
19 are very close in proximity to the excavation and  
20 to the oil, floating oil. So anyone that was,  
21 let's say, 100 yards away from this area, we have  
22 not found any contamination whatsoever. We have  
23 sampled some of the private residential wells  
24 just across the street, down the way to the

1 north -- I'm sorry, to the southeast and found no  
2 contamination in those wells.

3 REV. BERGMARK: Those are shallow wells,  
4 right?

5 MR. WILLMAN: I believe those  
6 residential wells are around 30 to 40 feet, I  
7 believe. I'm not sure. Then also the wells, the  
8 test wells we put in were around those depths as  
9 well and even deeper some of those, and we found  
10 no contamination in those deeper wells.

11 MS. TIERNEY: If you have like a  
12 specific well that you were concerned about --

13 REV. BERGMARK: No. I was familiar with  
14 there were 13 different wells that were dug at  
15 the time.

16 MS. TIERNEY: Okay. We put in more,  
17 too.

18 REV. BERGMARK: Yes, I understand that.

19 MR. WILLMAN: I would like to clarify,  
20 also. There is a well right across the street  
21 from the site and that well is contaminated, and  
22 this floating oil is very near to that well. But  
23 what I'm saying is if you move about 100 yards in  
24 any direction from that specific area that we are

1 looking at now, we have relatively clean ground  
2 water.

3 REV. BERGMARK: Those would be the wells  
4 I would be concerned about.

5 MS. TIERNEY: Okay.

6 MR. LAYA: Laya, L-A-Y-A. I was just  
7 wondering, when you talk about recovery, 90 to 99  
8 percent in this particular alternative, you are  
9 not actually recovering it, you are -- it's still  
10 there, right?

11 MS. TIERNEY: Okay. Good point, really  
12 good point. Yes, we are going to be like getting  
13 our hands on that much of it. And in this case,  
14 9A, we are going to be stabilizing it. Yes, it's  
15 still there, it's mixed with stabilizing agents.  
16 In this case, this is an actual treatment, it's  
17 low temperature thermal desorption. It involves  
18 heating to a really high temperature, not to the  
19 point of burning it, but it's going to drive  
20 those contaminants off. So this is more  
21 permanent than the other ones.

22 Anyone else?

23 MR. WILLIAMS: Alvin Williams. My  
24 mother is on the corner house over there. You

1 are talking about wells that are only 30 feet  
2 deep. Her well is 160 feet deep and you could  
3 not drink the water. Now, you tell me the  
4 contamination is not down there?

5 MS. TIERNEY: That's the one well that  
6 Jerry was referring to as having oil in it.

7 MR. WILLIAMS: It's 160 feet deep. What  
8 do you do with that well; dig down 160 feet  
9 down?

10 MS. TIERNEY: No. I believe the  
11 situation there is that the well may be very  
12 deep, but the area from which it draws water is  
13 really, really long, too. So I don't know if you  
14 have ever seen a well put in, but there's like a  
15 screen, you know, right? There's like  
16 indentations and that's how the water flows into  
17 the well and is pumped out.

18 From what I understand, that screen,  
19 your mom's well is very long at the point that  
20 it's also open to the shallow ground water.

21 Do you know about that, Jerry?

22 MR. WILLIAMS: It has 110 foot of casing  
23 down.

24 MS. TIERNEY: Do you know when it was

1 put in?

2 MR. WILLIAMS: That well was put in --  
3 that was dug twice. The first time they put it  
4 in was 1950 what? It had to be '53. The first  
5 time it was put in was 1953. I think the well  
6 was about 80 feet deep at that time. Then of  
7 course Glen started dumping all that garbage in  
8 the ground. Then we had the well driller come  
9 back, he went down 160 feet, he drove casing all  
10 the way down practically. The well was good.  
11 Now afterwards, after he kept dumping, dumping,  
12 dumping, the well water was all contaminated 160  
13 feet down.

14 MS. TIERNEY: When was that second well  
15 put in?

16 MR. WILLIAMS: The second well was put  
17 in what, about 15, 20 years ago. No, not that  
18 long ago. At least 20 years ago.

19 MS. TIERNEY: Okay. Ron, if you want to  
20 address that.

21 MR. FREHNER: Ron Frehner again. There  
22 was a well that had oil on it and we had a  
23 contractor go in and pull that well, pull the  
24 pump from the well and seal that well. Now, they

1 must have two wells on the property. There's one  
2 well that's been sealed about a year and a half  
3 ago. It did have oil on it, that oil was removed  
4 before it was sealed.

5 MS. TIERNEY: Is that the one you are  
6 referring to?

7 MR. WILLIAMS: Yes.

8 MS. TIERNEY: We can get back to you.  
9 It sounds to me like it was a cracked casing.

10 MR. FREHNER: That's what we figure.  
11 There is a number of deeper wells that we monitor  
12 on a regular basis that do not show the  
13 contamination below 12 foot depth, that's the  
14 shallow aquifer. Then there is the deeper ground  
15 water system, the deeper ground water system is  
16 clean.

17 It is not uncommon to have what appears  
18 to be deeper wells that are dirty. It's usually  
19 a surface problem. Leakage, that's what we  
20 attributed this problem to. Not that there's a  
21 problem 160 feet depth, no evidence of that.

22 MS. TIERNEY: That is a good question.

23 MR. WILLIAMS: Is the well sealed right  
24 now?

1 MS. TIERNEY: Do you want to talk more a  
2 little bit after the meeting, so we can go on or  
3 do you still have a question?

4 MR. WILLIAMS: We can talk more after  
5 the meeting.

6 MS. TIERNEY: All right. People might  
7 get restless.

8 MR. WILLIAMS: The oil is now 160 feet.  
9 I know you are not going to dig no 160 feet  
10 down.

11 MS. TIERNEY: No.

12 MR. WILLIAMS: My personal belief is  
13 even like 15, 20 years ago, there wasn't a worm  
14 to be found on that ground. Now it rains,  
15 there's worms all over that place. So that means  
16 the ground is being flushed out and it's got to  
17 be going somewhere.

18 And in the same token you are talking  
19 about this particular piece of ground here, I was  
20 born and raised down there, right across the  
21 street from where Lenz was, they dumped all that  
22 garbage in that creek over there. They ran all  
23 the way down on the other side of 83. Why isn't  
24 there nothing done over there? That creek

1 doesn't -- there used to be -- we done a lot of  
2 fishing in that creek down there when we were  
3 kids, we went all the way down. That creek used  
4 to be full of fish. And when Lenz was over  
5 there, forget about it, there was nothing in  
6 there. I personally can't believe how so much of  
7 this oil could come this way and not run down the  
8 creek.

9 MS. TIERNEY: Right. I see what you  
10 mean. We did some sampling. Are you talking  
11 about the creek that runs along where the junk  
12 yard is?

13 MS. TIERNEY: Alongside the railroad.

14 MR. WILLIAMS: That's right. It goes  
15 down along the railroad tracks, it goes to about  
16 maybe three-quarters of a mile or so, then it  
17 turns, comes into the river.

18 MS. TIERNEY: We did do sampling in that  
19 area. And I mean if you wanted to point out on a  
20 map after the meeting where it is, you know,  
21 while we are out there, we might take  
22 confirmatory samples which means we go and sort  
23 of resample just to make sure. I know we did do  
24 sampling right by the Lenz site. I don't think

1 we went to the junk yard.

2 MR. WILLIAMS: We have one on the other  
3 side of the railroad.

4 MS. TIERNEY: No, there.

5 MR. WILLIAMS: That's where all this  
6 stuff used to run down that creek.

7 MS. TIERNEY: It is a good point. I  
8 think you probably understand, too, that there  
9 have been a lot of from other industries that  
10 have moved in since that time. The ditch takes a  
11 lot of distress other industries. It may not be  
12 totally Lenz Oil. But after the meeting, if  
13 you'll point out the section, we can do some  
14 sampling.

15 MR. WILLIAMS: Uh-huh. But for many  
16 years, even in my mother's property down there  
17 where all those trees are growing there now, you  
18 couldn't even grow grass in there.

19 MS. TIERNEY: What was growing there?

20 MR. BLUM: I hate to interrupt here, but  
21 for right now we have to move on with the more  
22 general proposed plan issues, then we'll be going  
23 back to questions and answers. We have to get to  
24 the formal public comment period. It's required

1 by law. We need to do that. We can go back and  
2 discuss these particular specific issues that  
3 might not pertain to everyone else.

4 I am not trying to be rude. We have to  
5 move along. We only have so much time. I  
6 appreciate it. Thank you.

7 MS. TIERNEY: We can pick up on that.  
8 Let's try to get through this. I know some  
9 people want to go see President Clinton's address  
10 to the nation.

11 We'd only be digging 12 feet. No, we  
12 won't be digging 160 feet. Then we would be  
13 treating it. 18.6 million.

14 Vacuum enhanced recovery, this is one  
15 technology that we learned about later, like very  
16 late in our study of all the different options.  
17 It looks really promising. And I have a few  
18 slides to show you what it is.

19 Basically you have wells, you are trying  
20 to pump out the oil, you are also trying to  
21 capture the vapors that are coming off the  
22 subsurface. So what this would involve is 30  
23 below-ground extraction wells, approximately 30.  
24 We'd be operating them for about five years,

1 catching the vapors. Collection of ground water,  
2 incidental, right?

3 MR. FREHNER: Yes.

4 MS. TIERNEY: The percentage LNAPL is  
5 not quite clear. This is one thing we are going  
6 to be studying before we select the three top  
7 cleanup options. But we're thinking right now  
8 you can get 50 to 80 percent of the oil out. And  
9 the cost that we have estimated right now is 9.3  
10 million.

11 There are a few slides on vacuum  
12 enhanced recovery, we call it VER. This slide  
13 just shows you that -- what it's supposed to show  
14 you is you have one well, you are taking LNAPL  
15 out and also you are going to be treating water.

16 And this just gives you a general idea  
17 of where all these wells would be on the plume  
18 area. This is the area of the LNAPL. Again  
19 that's Jeans Road going through the center of the  
20 screen. And so there are all these wells which  
21 would be below the ground, they would be flush  
22 with the ground and spaced like that.

23 And this is Alternative No. 11 that I  
24 forgot to put on that last time. This is another

1 alternative that we learned more information  
2 about later on in the process. It looks  
3 promising. We are going to look into it during  
4 the predesign studies. And you'll hear it  
5 referred to as in situ low temperature thermal  
6 desorption. In situ is the Latin term for in  
7 place in the ground, you don't move it. You  
8 might hear it pronounced like in situ, too. I  
9 have just decided to try to use in place.

10 What this would involve is these heating  
11 rods, these thermal wells that would be drilled  
12 into the ground would heat the LNAPL, the oil,  
13 the contaminants in place and we would be  
14 extracting the vapors that come off and treating  
15 them. This would be operating for about a year.  
16 Ground water would be checked and treated, if  
17 necessary. It would be just during construction  
18 we'd probably encounter ground water. Percentage  
19 LNAPL treated, the contractors -- the vendors who  
20 have promoted this technology believe that it can  
21 treat 90 to 99 percent of the oil. We wouldn't  
22 actually be taking the oil out. In this case we  
23 would just be treating it. It would stay in the  
24 ground. And the cost is 7.3 million, though

1 we're checking on that cost. It may be slightly  
2 lower or slightly higher.

3 MR. WILLMAN: One clarification, if I  
4 might. We are actually cleaning up the oil  
5 beneath the surface instead of actually digging  
6 it up as we would under Alternative 9A or instead  
7 of actually sucking it out with vacuum hose as we  
8 do with Alternative 11 -- I'm sorry, Alternative  
9 10 which is called the VER.

10 In Alternative 11, we are actually  
11 putting the rods in, heating it up. What happens  
12 is it gets hot enough, turns to more of a gas and  
13 then we would have collection systems placed  
14 above the ground where we collect that gas. It  
15 turns into more of a vapor and more of a gas. We  
16 would suck it up to the surface. We'd have like  
17 rubber mats on the surface collecting it as it  
18 came up from below the ground surface.

19 So in a way in Alternative 11, we are  
20 baking it in place and it makes it hot enough not  
21 to burn, but hot enough to become a vapor, hot  
22 enough to become a gas, come up to the surface  
23 where we can collect it without actually having  
24 to dig it up.

1 MS. TIERNEY: So that's true. So this  
2 would be similar to Alternative 9B which was the  
3 expensive 18.6 million one except in 9B we would  
4 be digging it up, then using this treatment. And  
5 with this new technology, we would be treating it  
6 in the same manner while it was in the ground.

7 MS. CARUSIELLO: How do you trap the  
8 metals, the chlorinated and the compounds?

9 MS. TIERNEY: The chlorinated should  
10 come off as a gas. Metals, I'm not sure. I mean  
11 this would be -- the technology experts would  
12 address that. It's mainly VOCs and  
13 polychlorinated biphenyls.

14 MR. BLUM: Please state your name and  
15 spell it for the court reporter.

16 MR. BIELAWSKI: Allan Bielawski,  
17 B-I-E-L-A-W-S-K-I. I just wanted to know what  
18 the basis for the cost is, if you can expound on  
19 that?

20 MS. TIERNEY: We can get you more  
21 information about that. The two main components  
22 of it are the actual treatment and also the  
23 de-watering of the site.

24 MR. BIELAWSKI: You mentioned you were

1 going to be looking into it a little bit more  
2 deciding whether it was high or low. Do you know  
3 what additional work you are going to do, when  
4 you are going to share that information?

5 MS. TIERNEY: Yes. We will share it.  
6 We received your questions about it. And so we  
7 are going back to make sure that cost is okay.  
8 And, you know, we will be letting you guys know.

9 MR. TAMELING: My name is Pete Tameling,  
10 T-A-M-E-L-I-N-G. The question I have is how many  
11 wells would be placed and what would be the  
12 distance between one to another?

13 MS. TIERNEY: Well, actually can you hit  
14 the next slide? It will give you an idea. They  
15 are fairly close together. You can go ahead.  
16 This is just an example shot. I'm not really  
17 sure what the scale on this is, but it may be the  
18 same kind of density as you saw with that other  
19 overview shot with all the wells in.

20 So, yes, you have wells fairly closely  
21 spaced. And you can see here there's also a  
22 geomembrane, a plastic that covers in between  
23 spaces. I'm not sure of the exact spacing.

24 MR. FOODY: My name is Rich Foody,

1 F-O-O-D-Y.

2 Has the in situ been used previously at  
3 other LNPL sites?

4 MS. TIERNEY: At other LNPL sites?

5 MR. FOODY: Are you aware of other  
6 cleanup sites where it's been used?

7 MS. TIERNEY: It's been used at other  
8 cleanup sites. I'd have to check. An LNPL site  
9 has used it, I think at least one.

10 MR. FOODY: Did they run into problems  
11 with it?

12 MS. TIERNEY: I'm not sure. I am not  
13 even sure if there is an LNPL site that's used  
14 it.

15 MR. FOODY: Regardless of whether it's  
16 an LNPL site, if we have a contaminated area that  
17 has used it successfully, I don't understand  
18 where there would be any question of implementing  
19 this program versus the one that's 5.2 million  
20 dollars more, which is what your primary  
21 recommendation is.

22 MR. WILLMAN: I want to address your  
23 question, if I could. I believe this process,  
24 the in situ thermal desorption has been used at

1 other cleanup sites. In addition, this type of a  
2 process came from the oil business and they used  
3 it in very deep, very far underneath the ground  
4 and used it to collect oil and then basically put  
5 it in barrels, shipped it off, put it in our gas  
6 tanks later.

7 So as a lot of processes for cleanup  
8 have come from the oil industry, this is one of  
9 them. Also, it works very well in the oil  
10 industry and it's just recently starting to move  
11 into environmental cleanups. So while it has  
12 been studied at other sites and it has worked,  
13 we're not sure whether it will work at this  
14 site.

15 That's what we are going to be doing  
16 over the next year, year and a half is to test,  
17 do a pilot test, see if it will work.

18 MR. FOODY: Have you notified anyone as  
19 to what their concerns are with respect to this  
20 process as to why you think it would not work  
21 here?

22 MS. TIERNEY: No. You know what, to  
23 answer your question, we simply don't have the  
24 information on this. I mean we come to the

1 public, say we are recommending a cleanup, we  
2 have to have reasons to believe it will work.  
3 There has to be a basis for it.

4 The reason that we would have to give --  
5 we said this is what we want to do, the vendors  
6 told us it would work. We don't -- it's a  
7 subsidiary of Shell. The oil company has sort of  
8 invented this technology and is pushing it. They  
9 believe it will work, but we simply don't have  
10 the documentation yet.

11 Now, as far as do we have particular  
12 concerns in mind, it's a high water table area.  
13 That's one concern. So when you are putting  
14 heating rods down in the ground, you don't want  
15 to be spending tons of money just driving off  
16 water. So that might be one problem. And, you  
17 know, nothing else really comes to mind. The  
18 type of soil might be a problem, we just haven't  
19 looked into it, but we are going to.

20 You can go ahead. Okay. This is just a  
21 diagram of the in place temperature thermal  
22 desorption. You are sending heat out into the  
23 soil, you are collecting vapor through these  
24 wells. What is on the right over there is a

1        little tiny treatment plant above the ground.

2                You can go ahead. And this is actually  
3        one of the diagrams from Shell's company called  
4        TerraFirm. Down on the bottom on the right,  
5        that's the diagram showing wells that would be  
6        placed like heating rods into the ground. You  
7        can see that it's then routed up to an  
8        above-ground system where it's treated.

9                Go ahead. This was a table in the  
10       proposed plan that was sent out. It's not very  
11       clear. But just to point out sort of for review  
12       or if you haven't read it, what the EPA is  
13       required by law to look at in looking at these  
14       alternatives, the two main ones are whether they  
15       protect human health and the environment, that's  
16       one, the main criteria; the second criteria  
17       that's also really important is whether this  
18       cleanup option will be in compliance with State  
19       laws, Federal laws, regulations. And then the  
20       other criteria that we have to look at are the  
21       long term effectiveness of permanence, whether  
22       the cleanup option reaches the toxicity and the  
23       mobility and the volume of the contaminants. We  
24       look at the short-term effectiveness.

1 Implementability, whether it will work at a  
2 particular site, whether the technology is  
3 there. Cost is another concern. The eighth  
4 criteria is state acceptance. See, we work  
5 closely with the Illinois EPA and they give us  
6 their feedback. And then the ninth one is  
7 community acceptance. That's why we're asking  
8 for your comments about the option.

9 This was another table in the proposed  
10 plan. This is another way of looking at the cost  
11 effectiveness. You want to look or compare the  
12 cost per the amount of oil removed. You can  
13 get -- you can look at the cost in a different  
14 way. And if you want to take a closer look at  
15 this table, it's in the proposed plan, we can get  
16 you a copy of it. Basically you see the three  
17 alternatives that we recommended, the primary  
18 one, then the two possible ones are the ones that  
19 turn out to be most cost effective in that  
20 sense. I think that's it.

21 So that was just the overview of the  
22 actual technologies. Like I said before, if you  
23 want to talk about why we didn't say no action or  
24 what risks we found out there, we can talk about

1       that either after the meeting or at another  
2       meeting.

3               MR. BLUM:   What we are trying to do now,  
4       if you have some specific questions you want  
5       answered regarding what Mary went over, if  
6       something just came to mind, we'll take a couple  
7       minutes to do that before we move into the formal  
8       comment period.

9               A lot of what Mary went over is in this  
10      fact sheet. This is actually a highlight of the  
11      proposed plan. If you want to do more in-depth  
12      reading on the proposed plan, the entire proposed  
13      plan is available in the information  
14      repositories. Maybe it's late at night, you  
15      can't get to sleep, you are looking for something  
16      that will do it; well, those will do it. And  
17      those repositories are located at the Burr Ridge  
18      Village Hall, the Lemont Village Hall and the  
19      Downers Grove Township Hall.

20              I also want to -- well, first do we have  
21      any questions that you'd like Mary to clarify on  
22      what she just went over?

23              This is kind of a formal hearing we are  
24      having tonight. A copy of the transcript is

1 going to be available in these information  
2 repositories as part of the public orders, so we  
3 want to record all of tonight's proceedings.

4 A CONCERNED CITIZEN: When you  
5 illustrate where this soil is lying on the water  
6 table in the ground, it appears that the area was  
7 still partially in the alleged cleanup site in  
8 earlier presentations. I was at one at College  
9 of DuPage last fall. In the illustration in this  
10 book, I understand this is just printed matter,  
11 it appears to have moved completely off the Lenz  
12 site or is that an illustration error?

13 MS. TIERNEY: Actually it's a slightly  
14 different illustration, so you probably didn't  
15 recognize it.

16 CONCERNED CITIZEN: I didn't bring the  
17 previous picture. It's moved off the cleanup  
18 area, but it has not moved off the Lenz site. I  
19 guess that answers the question. Regardless of  
20 what the diagram shows, has it moved?

21 MS. TIERNEY: When you saw it last time,  
22 the drawing last time showed it had moved south  
23 of Jeans Road.

24 CONCERNED CITIZEN: Your contention is

1       that this soil is moving closer and closer to the  
2       Des Plaines River, correct? Is that what was  
3       told to us before at College of DuPage?

4               MS. TIERNEY: Closer and closer it has  
5       moved. I mean Lenz, Mr. Lenz didn't have oil  
6       tanks on the houses -- property across the  
7       street, right?

8               CONCERNED CITIZEN: I understand.

9               MS. TIERNEY: It has moved from the  
10      former Lenz Oil facility south. So in that  
11      sense, you know, it is moving.

12              CONCERNED CITIZEN: Moved closer to the  
13      DesPlaines River?

14              MS. TIERNEY: It has moved between the  
15      last meeting and this meeting. No, we didn't  
16      intend to make it sound as if it's moving.

17              CONCERNED CITIZEN: At a quicker rate of  
18      speed? I thought that the environmental concern  
19      would be this ground water, contaminated ground  
20      water is moving towards the DesPlaines River  
21      which could cause more of an effect on the  
22      environment further down, not that the junk yards  
23      on either sides of the Des Plaines River aren't  
24      doing the same thing.

1           My concern is that in 1988 when this  
2           problem was investigated at the Lenz site, you  
3           dug down deep enough, you would have gotten some  
4           of this out. Is it just this already moved out  
5           off the site?

6           MS. TIERNEY: You are right.

7           CONCERNED CITIZEN: I wanted to clear  
8           that up.

9           Another question of mine is what are all  
10          those barrels doing in that caged in area on the  
11          Lenz site?

12          MS. TIERNEY: That's a good question.

13          CONCERNED CITIZEN: What's in them?

14          MS. TIERNEY: When we go out there and  
15          drill wells, the contractors are required to wear  
16          those white moon suits. That's a lot of what's  
17          in there. When they take those off, they have to  
18          put them there.

19          CONCERNED CITIZEN: They are kept on  
20          site?

21          MS. TIERNEY: They are in a fenced area  
22          right now.

23          CONCERNED CITIZEN: I see them every  
24          time I drive by. I was concerned there are these

1 barrels sitting on this waste oil site everybody  
2 is worried about.

3 MS. TIERNEY: They will be taken off.

4 CONCERNED CITIZEN: They are not  
5 leaking, are they?

6 MS. TIERNEY: No, unless you have seen  
7 something I haven't. When they pump the wells,  
8 there's like decon water, purge water. That is a  
9 concern of ours, though, too. We do want to get  
10 those barrels off the site.

11 CONCERNED CITIZEN: Whose are they? Do  
12 they belong to the Illinois EPA, do they belong  
13 to -- they don't belong to Lenz because he's long  
14 gone. They don't belong to Charles Russell.

15 MS. TIERNEY: It's sort of a hard  
16 question to answer. Lenz is gone. The Illinois  
17 EPA, US EPA, these private companies are trying  
18 to investigate the area and come up with a  
19 cleanup. So in the process of investigating, we  
20 have generated those drums. Now, if you have to  
21 say that the US EPA owns them or Illinois EPA or  
22 those private companies that are paying, probably  
23 none of the three parties would want to say I  
24 volunteer. I am not really sure legally what the

1       answer is.

2               CONCERNED CITIZEN: I was just curious.

3               MS. TIERNEY: That's a good point. They  
4       are not leaking or anything, but it's something  
5       we don't intend to keep there. We wish that we  
6       would have gotten rid of them earlier.

7               MR. BLUM: What I'm going to do now is  
8       move forward. We are going to open the formal  
9       public comment period. I want to go back,  
10      though. I want you to know you do not have to  
11      submit your comments tonight. You have a chance  
12      to do so orally. The court reporter is here to  
13      record them.

14              The comment period runs until August  
15      28th. You can submit them by E-mail, you can fax  
16      them, mail them to the address, you mail them to  
17      me, it's located in this fact sheet. You can  
18      also phone me, if you want. I take dictation. I  
19      shouldn't say that. Somebody might call up with  
20      a ten-page document they want me to hand write.

21              Anyway you can fax them to me, you can  
22      E-mail them to me, send them through the regular  
23      mail. The comment period runs through August  
24      28th. Sir?

1 MR. BIELAWSKI: Allen Bielawski again.

2 When was the proposed plan actually  
3 issued to the public?

4 MS. TIERNEY: Let's see.

5 MR. BLUM: Well, it was issued a couple  
6 days before the comment period actually opened.  
7 It was made available at the information  
8 repositories. This fact sheet was also mailed  
9 out to people on the mailing list.

10 MR. BIELAWSKI: I received a copy on  
11 August 3rd. It says July 1998 on it. I was just  
12 wondering when officially it was put into the  
13 repository. I am talking about the proposed plan  
14 as opposed to the fact sheet.

15 MS. TIERNEY: The proposed plan was  
16 mailed on July 29, I believe, or July 28.

17 REV. BERGMARK: I placed it in the  
18 Lemont repository on August 4th. We received it  
19 by Federal Express. I can't speak for the other  
20 two repositories.

21 AUDIENCE MEMBER: July 30th in Burr  
22 Ridge.

23 MR. BLUM: That's the actual proposed  
24 plan document, not the fact sheet.

1           What I should suggest, during the formal  
2 public comment period, I would think you'd want  
3 to submit that as part of the record. We will  
4 address that.

5           MR. BIELAWSKI: We probably will request  
6 a short extension of the comment period to submit  
7 written formal comments.

8           MR. BLUM: I apologize for that because  
9 that is not how the system is supposed to work.

10          MS. TIERNEY: We are required to give 30  
11 days.

12          MR. JAWOR: John Jawor, J-A-W-O-R. I  
13 did not receive any mailing nor notice of the  
14 facts or proposed plan until roughly August 12th  
15 of this month. We would also be joining in  
16 making a request for a short extension of time of  
17 the proposed comment period.

18          MR. BLUM: Okay. What we'll -- here is  
19 what I am going to do. I am going to open up the  
20 comment period. Again things like that, why  
21 don't we make them formal for the record right  
22 now at this point. I am going to open up the  
23 formal comment period. I want you to please  
24 stand up, state your name, speak slowly and

1 clearly for the court reporter and spell your  
2 name, also.

3 This gentleman right here?

4 REV. BERGMARK: Reverend Glenn Bergmark,  
5 the Village of Lemont. We will reserve the right  
6 to make public or specific public comment until  
7 the Village Board can hear a report from the  
8 Environmental Advisory Commission at this level.

9 There's one further personal comment I  
10 would make. At the time of the remediation  
11 originally back in 1986, '87 and '88, an  
12 oversight committee was developed from the  
13 community and that community involved townships,  
14 villages, unincorporated areas, technical  
15 expertise, Argonne National Laboratories, others  
16 were involved. I would recommend very strongly  
17 that US EPA seriously consider again establishing  
18 a local oversight committee to watch and monitor  
19 exactly what's being done, the purpose of which  
20 would be to report back to the communities  
21 exactly what's going on.

22 MR. BLUM: Thank you.

23 Did you want to make your comments for  
24 the record?

1 MR. BIELAWSKI: Allen Bielawski,  
2 B-I-E-L-A-W-S-K-I. We will be -- I represent  
3 Commonwealth Edison company. We will requesting  
4 a short extension of the comment period. I'm not  
5 certain right now exactly how long, but it would  
6 be to accommodate the formal comments we intend  
7 to submit in response to the proposal.

8 MR. JAWOR: My name is John Jawor,  
9 J-A-W-O-R. I represent Chicago Roto Print and  
10 W.F. Hall, amongst other potential parties at  
11 this site. We'll also be joining in a request  
12 for an extension of time for the comment period.

13 MR. FOODY: Richard Foody, F-O-O-D-Y. I  
14 represent Romines Standard. We will also be  
15 joining in the request for the extension of  
16 time.

17 I'd also point out that we received a  
18 fact sheet but did not receive the balance of the  
19 information at all. We didn't receive the plan  
20 at all, just the fact sheet.

21 MR. BLUM: Okay. Well, anyway I should  
22 address that. The entire proposed plan does not  
23 go out to the general public. Those are in the  
24 repositories. It's a very large and voluminous

1 document.

2 Anyone else like to voice their opinion  
3 on the proposed cleanup plan?

4 MR. TAMELING: Pete Tameling. Will we  
5 be notified how long that would be extended?

6 MR. BLUM: Yes. We will have to -- we  
7 will be publishing an ad in the newspaper and I  
8 believe we have to do another. I am just worried  
9 the extension, by the time I will have -- at the  
10 minimum we will be publishing ads in local  
11 newspapers granting the extension of the comment  
12 period. And I will contact you and Mrs. Williams  
13 personally.

14 MS. CARUSIELLO: Is this the time to ask  
15 questions or just to make comments?

16 MR. BLUM: I am still trying to get  
17 comments. However, if there's no more comments I  
18 am going to close the formal public comment  
19 period.

20 Thanks for bearing with me through  
21 that. I know it's kind of awkward, but it is  
22 required. I would like to go over some more  
23 questions now. If you have other questions for  
24 Mary or Jerry, feel free.

1 MS. CARUSIELLO: I wanted to ask what is  
2 the planned future use of the property?

3 MS. TIERNEY: Well, it's zoned at  
4 commercial, light industrial I think is the  
5 designation for the actual former Lenz Oil  
6 facility. Across the street, across Jeans Road,  
7 that area is also zoned that same classification,  
8 but right now there's a residence on it. So that  
9 residence is grandfathered in and the next  
10 purchaser could use it as residence.

11 So what we did was we assumed that  
12 someone would keep living on that land south of  
13 Jeans Road. And we also did look at the  
14 possibility of someone -- of a zoning change on  
15 the site itself. You know, someone building a  
16 house, we looked at the risks for that. But  
17 right now it's commercial/industrial.

18 MR. BLUM: If there's no more questions,  
19 I guess I am going to call an end to the  
20 meeting. If you have questions, you want to hang  
21 around, we'll make ourselves available.

22 If I could ask you, sir, to get your  
23 name and address. Anybody else requesting  
24 additional information, whatever, please come up

1 to and talk to me.

2 Thank you for coming.

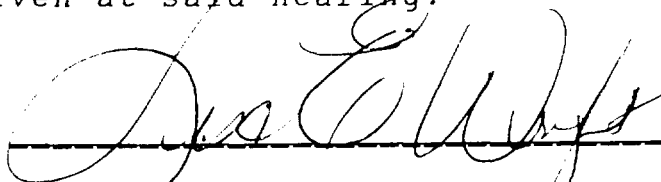
3 (WHEREUPON, which were all the  
4 proceedings had at the  
5 above-entitled meeting.)  
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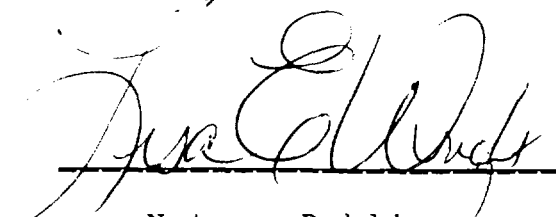
2 ) SS:

3 COUNTY OF C O O K )

4  
5 LISA E. WRIGHT, being first duly sworn,  
6 on oath says that she is a court reporter doing  
7 business in the City of Chicago; and that she  
8 reported in shorthand the proceedings of said  
9 proceedings, and that the foregoing is a true and  
10 correct report of her shorthand notes so taken as  
11 aforesaid, and contains a report of the  
12 proceedings given at said hearing.

13  
14   
15 Certified Shorthand Reporter

16  
17 SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO  
18 before me this 24th day  
19 of August 1998.

20  
21   
22  
23 Notary Public.

